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| L1 | 2 | ("6261842").PN. | US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT | OR | OFF | 2005/04/12 15:47 |

Katcheves, Konstantina

From: Katcheves, Konstantina
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Torsvik et al. (1994) p.39-48, In Beyond the Biomass, K.Ritz, J. Dighton and K. E. Giller (eds.), John Wiley and Sons, Chichester.

Thank you,
Tina

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See page 1 of Applicant's specification

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:98974 CABA

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 20001912272

TITLE: Impact of NH_4NO_3 on microbial biomass C and N and extractable DOM in raised bog peat beneath *Sphagnum capillifolium* and *S. recurvum*

AUTHOR: Williams, B. L.; Silcock, D. J.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Macaulay Land Use Research Institute, Craigiebuckler, Aberdeen AB 15 8QH, UK.

SOURCE: Biogeochemistry, (2000) Vol. 49, No. 3, pp. 259-276. 29 ref.

ISSN: 0168-2563

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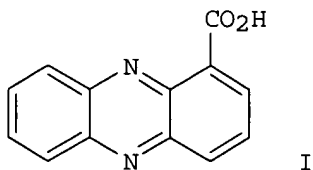
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ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20000809

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AB Regular bi-weekly additions of NH_4NO_3 , equivalent to a rate of 3 g N/m^2 per year, were applied to cores of *Sphagnum capillifolium*, inhabiting hummocks and *S. recurvum* a pool and hollow colonizer, in a raised bog in north east Scotland. Microbial biomass C and N, both measured by **chloroform extraction**, showed similar seasonal patterns and, for most depths, the effects of added N on microbial biomass C and N changed with time. The addition of inorganic N had greatest effect during October when the water table had risen to the surface and microbial C and N in the untreated cores had decreased. Microbial C and N were maintained at 75 g C/ m^2 and 8.3 g N/ m^2 above the values in the untreated cores and far exceeded the amounts of N that had been added up to that date (1 g N/ m^2) as NH_4NO_3 . This increased microbial biomass was interpreted as leaching of carbonaceous material from the NH_4NO_3 treated moss resulting in greater resistance of the microbial biomass to changes induced by the rising water table. Treatment with N also caused significant reductions in extractable dissolved organic N (DON) at 10-15 cm depth, beneath the surface of the moss, but at lower depths to 25 cm no changes were observed. Extracted dissolved organic carbon (DOC) was not affected by N treatment and showed less seasonal variation than DON, such that the C:N ratio of dissolved organic matter (DOM) in all depths increased from 4 in July to 30 in December.

L2 ANSWER 11 OF 26 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:3794 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:121939
TITLE: Isolation and structure elucidation of acyl CoA
synthetase inhibitor from Bacillus sp. B-6
AUTHOR(S): Kim, Kyoung-Ja; Kim, Tae-Kyong
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Life Science, Soonchunhyang University,
Onyang, 336-600, S. Korea
SOURCE: Yakhak Hoechi (1998), 42(6), 552-557
CODEN: YAHOA3; ISSN: 0513-4234
PUBLISHER: Pharmaceutical Society of Korea
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Korean
GI



AB An acyl CoA synthetase inhibitor (I) was purified from the culture broth of Bacillus sp. B-6, which had been isolated from **soil**, by **chloroform extn.**, silica gel column chromatog. and preparative TLC. The purified acyl CoA synthetase inhibitor showed high antifungal activity against Candida albicans (MIC: 8 µg/mL). Physicochem. data identified the inhibitor as phenazine-1-carboxylic acid.